and finds that Linné cites Loefling, but does not so much as mention his generic names. In the meanwhile, *Wedelia* Jacq., Enum. Pl. Carib. 8: 28. 1760, was proposed for a genus of Compositae which is current to-day, with very many species. *Wedelia* Loefl., Reise 240. 1766, had an assigned type, the *Allionia incarnata* L., but this is several years subsequent to Jacquin's publication.

The type of *Allionia* Loefl., L., Syst. ed. 10, 890. 1361 (1759) is *A. violacea* L., as Mr. Standley states. *Wedelia* Loefl., in the Allioniaceae, is thus left nameless, and *Wedeliella* is herewith proposed. The species, with references to the pages of Mr. Standley's work (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. XII, part 8, 331 et seq. 1909) are as follows:

Wedeliella cristata: Wedelia cristata Standley, p. 331.

Wedeliella glabra: Wedelia glabra (Choisy) Standley, p. 332.

Wedeliella incarnata: Wedelia incarnata (L.) Kuntze, Standley, p. 332. Type of genus.

Wedeliella incarnata anodonta: Wedelia incarnata anodonta Standley, p. 333.

Wedeliella incarnata villosa: Wedelia incarnata villosa Standley, p. 333.

Wedeliella incarnata nudata: Wedelia incarnata nudata Standley, p. 334.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. N. L. Britton and Dr. J. H. Barnhart for advice and reference.

REVIEWS

Walton's Wild Flowers and Fruits*

This practical guide to the wild flowers and fruits follows the earlier popular books in arranging the plants in color groups. Much time is saved, however, in finding the name of a plant, by the addition of a series of easy and ingenious chart or diagram keys — one for each color group. These keys are based upon such characters as the manner of growth (climbing, upright, etc.) the flower and leaf arrangement, the number of petals, and the presence of thorns. The keys and the flower descriptions are

*Walton, G. L. Practical Guide to the Wild Flowers and Fruits. 12mo. Pp. 198. 1909. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

framed in the simplest language ; the glossary itself contains but sixty-one terms, and among these are included such common words as annual, head, herb, and stamens. About four hundred flowers and one hundred fruits are thus simply described in detail sufficient for identification. Provisions are made for those least learned in botanical terms, and it is possible to trace the flowering dogwood successfully, even if the four large white bracts are considered petals — as they often are by the uninitiated. Sometimes it seems as if this simplified method were carried to the extreme ; the flowering dogwood may again be mentioned here, for the keys do not make it possible to find the name if one uses the true flowers, which are surrounded by these white bracts. Objections might also be made to the use of the word sepals for all the perianth parts of some of the Liliaceae. The illustrations add but little to the value of the book, and some (such as the line drawings of the yellow clover, pine sap, and hobblebush) may prove a hindrance.

Yet, these are after all minor points. The book is by far the easiest, simplest, and quickest guide to wild flowers. It is so simple that a child of twelve can readily learn to use the keys and name the common flowers of his neighborhood. The book must also prove a boon to the many people who are interested in plants and their names, but who do not have the time and the patience to work over the somewhat technical keys of our manuals of botany, and to whom simple and compound pistils, placentae, and hypogynous or inferior insertions are insurmountable difficulties. High school pupils should be introduced to this popular key, for it may prove the long-desired connection between the work of the school room and a lasting interest in botany.

Jean Broadhurst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

May 26, 1909

This meeting was held at the museum of the New York Botanical Garden and was called to order at 3 : 30 P. M. by President Rusby. Thirty-four persons were present. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting,